

1950 UNITED STATES CENSUS

POPULATION DATA OF NEWARK, N. J.

BY CENSUS TRACTS

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# STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

## INTRODUCTION

### GENERAL

This bulletin presents statistics on the basic population and housing characteristics for one of the tracted areas for which data are available from the Seventeenth Decennial Census, taken on April 1, 1950. (See page 5 for complete list of tracted areas.) The population items include sex, age, race, nativity, marital status, years of school completed, country of birth, married wives and households, residence in 1949, employment status, occupation, class of worker, and income in 1949. Among the housing subjects are occupancy and tenure, type of structure, addition and plumbing facilities, year built, persons per room, heating fuel, refrigeration equipment, television, contract monthly rent, and value of one-dwelling-unit structures.

The population for each of the tracted areas has been published in Series PC-10, *Advance Reports*. Those reports present a population of each tract in the area and a map showing the tract boundaries. Summary statistics on various housing characteristics are presented by tracts in the block statistics bulletins, which together comprise Volume V of the Housing reports. Data are shown there for those tracted cities which in 1940, or in a frequent special census prior to 1950, had a population of 1000 or more.

Although the total 1950 population of tracts has been published for 67 tracted areas in advance reports, the present series of bulletins is being published for only those areas that have manifested definite interest in the census tract program.

In general, tracted areas within the same standard metropolitan area are included in the same census tract bulletin.

**Historical background.**—The concept of census tracts was originated by the late Dr. Walter Laidlaw in New York City in 1906. While working with population statistics, he became convinced that in order to study neighborhoods, it was necessary to have population data for local areas smaller than boroughs or wards in order to establish these areas so that they would remain unchanged from census to census. At his request the Census Bureau made tabulations of 1910 data by census tracts not only for New York, but also for seven other cities having a population of over 500,000. Tract data were again tabulated for the same 8 cities in 1920, and in 1930 this number was increased to 18. By 1940 there were 9 cities, and in some cases their adjacent areas, for which tract data were available. Data from the 1950 Census will be available for the tracted areas listed on page 5.

For further discussion of census tract data and their uses, see U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census Tract Manual*, 5th edition, 1947, a copy of which may be obtained by a request addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

**Definition of a census tract.**—Census tracts are small areas, having a population usually between 2,000 and 6,000, into which certain large cities (and sometimes their adjacent areas) have been subdivided for statistical and local administrative purposes, through cooperation with a local committee in each case. Although this subdivision into tracts has been more or less arbitrary, several principles have been followed in laying out the

tracts for each city. The tract areas are established with a view to approximate uniformity in population, with some consideration of uniformity in size, and with due regard for natural features. Each tract is designed to include an area fairly homogeneous in population characteristics. In cities where the ward lines are infrequently changed, the tracts may form subdivisions of the wards; but they are usually laid out without regard to the ward boundaries.

The tracts are intended to remain unchanged from census to census and thus to make possible studies of changes in social and economic characteristics of the population within small sections of the city. There are several types of situations, however, which result in boundary changes. The first of these occurs when territory is annexed to a city and it is necessary to change the boundaries of the tracts adjacent to the annexed area to include the area or merely add new tracts. Second, tracts in which there are very large increases in population may be subdivided into two or more smaller tracts. Third, there has been, in many areas, a re-examination of the existing tract boundaries which results in a consolidation of parts of tracts into more homogeneous units. The tracts for which 1940 figures on the total population by police are not available are the tracts which have had boundary changes between 1940 and 1950 or which have been established since 1940 (table 1).

**Evaluation of data for census tracts.**—Users of data for census tracts should bear in mind that the data compiled for most such areas represent the work of a very small number of enumerators (often only one or two). Consequently, the data for such areas are subject to a wider margin of error than is to be expected for larger areas. This qualification applies particularly to classifications involving complex definitions which require some judgment on the part of enumerators, such as the question on condition of housing. The misinterpretation by an enumerator of instructions pertaining to a particular item may cause a significant bias in the statistics for a very small census tract, even though it would have a negligible effect upon the figures for a large area.

**Availability of unpublished data.**—Because of space limitations, not all of the materials tabulated for census tracts are presented in this report. These unpublished statistics can be made available upon request, for the cost of transcribing or containing them. Requests for such unpublished statistics, addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., will receive a prompt reply which will include an estimate of the cost of preparing the data. For a complete description of the unpublished data for census tracts, see U. S. *Census of Population and Housing: 1950, Key to Published and Unpublished Data for Small Areas*, Washington, D. C., 1951, which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 35 cents.

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Brief definitions and explanations of the principal items presented in the tract tables appear in the following paragraphs. A more complete discussion of the items relating to population may be found in the Series P-R bulletins, which are reprints of

of each State part of *Population, Volume II, Character-  
istics of the Population*. Similar information of the housing items  
is found in the Series H-A bulletins, which are preprints  
State chapters of *Housing, Volume I, General Character-  
istics*. These publications contain more detailed definitions, an  
analysis of the data on various items, and discussion of com-  
parability with data on the same, or similar, subjects from the  
census and from other sources.

**Median.**—The median, a type of average, is presented in connec-  
tion with the data on years of school completed, family income,  
and persons per dwelling unit, and cost or value of dwelling  
units appear in this bulletin. The median is the value  
which divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half of  
the cases falling below this value and one-half of the cases  
above this value.

**Race and nativity.**—Three major race categories are distin-  
guished in this bulletin, namely, white, Negro, and other races,  
and other races taken together comprise the category  
"Other." Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not  
of Indian or of other nonwhite race were classified as  
"Other."

Included as Negro are persons of mixed white and Negro  
parentage and persons of mixed Indian and Negro parentage.  
The Indian blood very definitely predominates or the indi-  
vidual is accepted in the community as an Indian. All other  
of the races are classified in the residual category "Other"  
in this report.

The presentation of housing statistics, occupied dwelling  
units, is shown separately for nonwhite heads of households.

Persons born in the United States or any of its Territories or  
possessions, or born in a foreign country of parents who were  
naturalized citizens, is counted as native.

Because of the fact that a major portion of the nonwhite popu-  
lation is to be found in the South and in large urban centers in  
the East and West, data are shown separately for the nonwhite  
population in these areas only. For all tracted areas in the  
East and West tracted areas in the North and West with 10,000  
or more inhabitants, selected population and housing  
statistics are shown for nonwhites in each tract with 250 or more  
persons.

**City of birth of foreign-born white.**—The classification by  
city of birth is based on International boundaries as formally  
used by the United States in April 1950.

**White with Spanish surname.**—White persons of Spanish sur-  
name living in the southwestern States (Arizona, California,  
New Mexico, and Texas) were distinguished separately  
in the first time in the 1950 Census. For tracted areas with  
or more white persons of Spanish surname in these States,  
selected population and housing characteristics are pre-  
sented for each tract with 250 or more white persons with Spanish  
surname.

**Married couple.**—A married couple is defined as a husband  
and wife enumerated as members of the same household or  
household. Married couples are classified as "with own  
child" if the husband is head of the household.

**Family.**—A family, as defined in the 1950 Census, is a group  
of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption  
living together; all such persons are regarded as members  
of the family.

**Unrelated individual.**—Unrelated individuals are persons  
other than inmates of institutions who are not living with any  
one. In this bulletin, statistics on unrelated individuals  
pertain to those 14 years old and over.

**Sampling.**—Based on 20-percent sample. For estimates of sampling vari-  
ation a method of obtaining improved estimates, see the section on  
"City of sample data."

**Household.**—A household includes all the persons who occupy  
a dwelling unit. A person living alone in a dwelling unit or  
a group of unrelated persons sharing the same living accom-  
modations as partners is counted as a household.

The count of households excludes groups of persons living as  
quasi households, that is, living in quarters not classified as  
dwelling units, for example, in houses with at least five lodgers  
or in hotels, institutions, labor camps, or military barracks.

The average population per household is obtained by dividing  
the population in households by the number of households. It  
excludes persons living in quasi households.

**Institutional population.**—The institutional population includes  
those persons living as inmates in such places as houses for  
delinquent or dependent children, homes and schools for the men-  
tally or physically handicapped, places providing specialized  
medical care, homes for the aged, and prisons and jails. Staff  
members and their families are not included in the institutional  
population.

**Years of school completed.**—Figures on educational attainment  
refer only to progress in "regular schools." Such schools are  
public, private, or parochial schools, colleges, universities, or  
professional schools, either day or night, that is, those schools  
where enrollment leads to an elementary or high school diploma,  
or to a college, university, or professional school degree. Train-  
ing in a vocational, trade, or business school was excluded unless  
the school was graded and considered part of the regular school  
system. The median number of school years completed is ex-  
pressed in terms of a continuous series of numbers representing  
years completed. For example, the completion of the first year  
of high school is indicated by 9 and of the last year of college  
by 19.

**Residence in 1949.**—Residence in 1949 is the usual place of  
residence one year prior to the date of enumeration and was used  
in conjunction with residence in 1950 to determine the numbers  
of persons who had changed residence from 1949 to 1950.

**Income in 1948.**—Income, as defined in the 1950 Census, is the  
sum of the money received, less losses, from the following sources:  
wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a  
farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from  
rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest;  
dividends; and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pen-  
sions; veterans' payments; armed-forces allotments for depend-  
ents; and other governmental payments or assistance; and other  
income such as contributions for support from persons who are  
not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts  
from insurance policies or annuities. The figures in this report  
represent the amount of income received by families and un-  
related individuals before deductions for personal income taxes,  
social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income:  
money received from the sale of property unless the recipient  
was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of  
income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the  
home, free living quarters; withdrawals of bank deposits; money  
borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or  
insurance payments.

**Age.**—The age classification is based on the age of the person  
at his last birthday as of the date of his enumeration, that is, the  
age of the person in completed years.

**Marital status.**—This classification of persons 14 years old and  
over relates to marital status at the time of enumeration. Per-  
sons classified as "married" comprise, therefore, both those who  
have been married only once and those who have remarried  
after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as  
separated are classified as married.

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**Employment status.**—The major concepts involved in the employment status classification are as follows:

**Census week.**—The 1950 data on employment status pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit, which is defined as the "census week."

**Employed.**—Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. In this report, these two categories are combined and shown as "employed."

**Unemployed.**—Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (1) they were temporarily ill, (2) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (3) they believed no work was available in their community, or in their line of work.

**Labor force.**—The labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed, as described above, and also members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" comprises the employed and unemployed components of the labor force.

**Not in labor force.**—Persons not in the labor force comprise all civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed, including persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Included in this group are persons primarily engaged in their own home homework, students, seasonal workers in an "off" season, the retired, persons unable to work, inmates of institutions, and persons not reporting on their employment status.

**Occupation and class of worker.**—The data on these two subjects presented in this bulletin are for employed persons and refer to the job held during the census week. For persons employed at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. The occupation statistics presented here are based on the major groups of the detailed occupational classification system developed for the 1950 Census.

### RELIABILITY OF SAMPLE DATA

**Sample design.**—Some of the data in the tables which follow are based on information asked of a representative sample of about 20 percent of the population or of about 20 percent of the dwelling units in each tract. These data are indicated by asterisks. Estimates of the number of persons or dwelling units with specified characteristics based on sample data have in all cases been obtained by multiplying the number of persons or dwelling units in the sample containing these characteristics by five. On

the population schedules a separate line was filled out for each person enumerated, with every fifth line designated as a sample line. The persons falling on these sample lines were asked all the pertinent sample questions. Since lines on the census schedules were sometimes left blank or contained enumerators' notes, this procedure did not automatically insure exactly a 20-percent sample of persons in each tract.

In obtaining the housing sample items the dwelling units in an area were divided into five samples, each sample consisting of approximately 20 percent of the total number of dwelling units in the area. The four sample housing items in this report were obtained from four different samples.

**Sampling variability.**—The data indicated by asterisks are subject to sampling variability. Table A presents the approximate standard errors for statistics based on the samples. The columns of this table represent the total population or the total number of dwelling units in the tract, depending upon the type of characteristic being estimated. Table B presents the approximate standard errors of estimated percentages that may be computed by dividing the number with a specific characteristic by the sample estimate of the base of the percentage. Values not shown in the tables can be obtained by linear interpolation. Values shown in these tables contain no allowance for biases which arose when the enumerator failed to follow his sampling instructions exactly. These biases are generally small and have relatively little effect on uses of the data.

The standard error is a measure of sampling variability. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count of the population is less than the standard error. The amount by which the standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate for a particular use of the statistics can be found in almost any statistical textbook. For example, the chances are about 10 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error, and 90 out of 100 that it is less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the standard error.

**Illustration:** Let us assume that for a particular tract with a population of 10,000, table 1 shows that there were an estimated 2,500 persons 25 years of age and over who completed 4 years of high school. Table A shows that the standard error for a population estimate of 2,500 in tracts with 10,000 population is about 90. Consequently, the chances are about 2 out of 3 that the figure which would have been obtained from a complete count in this tract of the number of persons 25 years of age and over who completed 4 years of high school differs by less than 90 from the sample estimate. It also follows that there is only about 1 chance in 100 that a complete census result would differ by as much as 225, that is, by about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the number given in the table.

The standard errors shown in tables A and B are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. These tables are to be applied differently in the three following types of differences: (a) The difference between a sample figure and a complete count—the standard error of this difference is identical with the standard error of the sample figure; (b) the difference between two sample estimates, one of which represents a subclass of the other—tables A and B can be used directly for a difference of this type, with the difference considered as a sample estimate; (c) any other type of difference—the standard error will be approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard error of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite

\*Data based on 20-percent sample. For estimates of sampling variability, see the section on "Reliability of sample data."

## INTRODUCTION

mainly for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different tracts, or for the difference between rate, uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. In the case of population characteristics, however, if there is a high correlation between the two characteristics, the formula overestimates the standard error.

to avoid the unreliability of estimates of the median years of completed and median income depend on the distribution which the medians are based.

Ratio estimates.—It is possible to make an improved estimate of absolute number representing a population characteristic (or in the sense that the standard error is smaller) when the class in question forms a part of a larger group for which both a sample estimate and a complete count are available. This is the case for data on "Years of school completed" and "Income in 1940" since both sample estimates and complete counts exist for the numbers of persons 25 years old and over 5 years old and over. The improved estimate usually results in a "ratio estimate" may be obtained by multiplying estimate of the number of persons having the characteristic by the ratio of the complete count of total persons in larger group to the estimate of this number derived from sample. Ratio estimates are not recommended for sample characteristics, since the improvement will generally be

The effect of using ratio estimates of this type is, in general, to reduce the relative sampling variability from that shown for an estimate of given size in table A to that shown for the corresponding percentage in table B.

TABLE A.—APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATES OF SELECTED SIZE

(Ratio of 1 chance out of 5)

Size of estimate	Standard error of estimate by population or number of dwelling units in tract						
	100	200	1,000	2,000	5,000	10,000	15,000
25	10	15	30	40	50	75	90
100	20	30	60	80	100	150	180
250	30	45	90	120	150	225	270
500	40	60	120	160	200	300	360
1,000	50	75	150	200	250	375	450
1,500	60	90	180	240	300	450	540
2,000	70	105	210	280	350	525	630
2,500	80	120	240	320	400	600	720
3,000	90	135	270	360	450	675	810
3,500	100	150	300	400	500	750	900
4,000	110	165	330	440	550	825	990

TABLE B.—APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES

(Ratio of 1 chance out of 5)

Base of percentage	Standard error of estimated percentage by size of percentage					
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50	
200	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.4	
1,000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.8	
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	
15,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	

to standard error of a median based on the 20-percent sample data be estimated as follows: If the estimated total number representing characteristic is  $X$ , compute the number  $X/2 - \sqrt{X}$ . Consult the index in the table until the close interval which contains this number is located. By linear interpolation, obtain the value below  $X/2 - \sqrt{X}$  from the table. In a similar manner, obtain the value below  $X/2 + \sqrt{X}$  from the table. If information on the characteristic had been obtained from the total population, the chances are about two out of three that the median would be between these two values. The chances will be 10 in 20 that the median will be in the interval computed by not using  $X/2 - \sqrt{X}$ .

## LIST OF TRACTED AREAS

147 tracted areas are listed below. Bulletins will be issued for the areas to which bulletin numbers are assigned.

Area	Bulletin
Arion, Ohio	21. Fort Worth, Texas
Baileys, Ga.	22. Greensboro, N. C.
Battle City, N. J.	23. Hartford, Conn.
Berkeley, Cal.	24. Houston, Texas
Birmingham, Ala.	25. Indianapolis, Ind.
Boston, Mass.	26. Jersey City, N. J.
Boulder, Colo.	27. Kansas City, Mo.
Boulder, Colo.	28. Los Angeles, Calif.
Boulder, Colo.	29. Louisville, Ky.
Boulder, Colo.	30. Miami, Fla.
Boulder, Colo.	31. Milwaukee, Wis.
Boulder, Colo.	32. Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.
Boulder, Colo.	33. Nashville, Tenn.
Boulder, Colo.	34. Newark, N. J.
Boulder, Colo.	35. New Haven, Conn.
Boulder, Colo.	36. New Orleans, La.
Boulder, Colo.	37. New York, N. Y.
Boulder, Colo.	38. Norfolk, Va.
Boulder, Colo.	39. Oklahoma City, Okla.
Boulder, Colo.	40. Omaha, Neb.
Boulder, Colo.	41. Paterson, N. J.

Area	Bulletin
42. Philadelphia, Pa.	43. Pittsburgh, Pa.
44. Portland, Ore.	45. Providence, R. I.
46. Richmond, Va.	47. Rochester, N. Y.
48. Sacramento, Calif.	49. St. Louis, Mo.
50. San Diego, Calif.	51. San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.
52. San Jose, Calif.	53. Savannah, Ga.
54. Seattle, Wash.	55. Spokane, Wash.
56. Springfield, Mass.	57. Syracuse, N. Y.
58. Tacoma, Wash.	59. Toledo, Ohio
60. Trenton, N. J.	61. Union, N. Y.
62. Washington, D. C.	63. Worcester County, N. Y.
64. Wichita, Kan.	65. Wichita, Kan.
66. Wichita, Kan.	67. Wichita, Kan.

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Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, BY CENSUS TRACTS: 1950—Con.









TABLE 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, BY CENSUS TRACTS, 1950. *Cont.*

# NEWARK, N. J.

Table 2.—AGL, MARITAL STATUS, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, BY SEX, BY CENSUS TRACTS, 1950

Tract No.	Tract A		Tract B	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Total population	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. AGL	100	100	100	100
3. Married	50	50	50	50
4. Single	50	50	50	50
5. Divorced	10	10	10	10
6. Widowed	10	10	10	10
7. Economic characteristics				
8. Unemployed	20	20	20	20
9. Under 18	30	30	30	30
10. 18-64	40	40	40	40
11. 65 and over	30	30	30	30
12. White	80	80	80	80
13. Negro	20	20	20	20
14. Other race	10	10	10	10
15. Spanish speaking	5	5	5	5
16. Foreign born	15	15	15	15
17. Native born	85	85	85	85
18. High school or more	60	60	60	60
19. Less than high school	40	40	40	40
20. High school or more	70	70	70	70
21. Less than high school	30	30	30	30
22. High school or more	80	80	80	80
23. Less than high school	20	20	20	20
24. High school or more	90	90	90	90
25. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
26. High school or more	90	90	90	90
27. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
28. High school or more	90	90	90	90
29. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
30. High school or more	90	90	90	90
31. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
32. High school or more	90	90	90	90
33. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
34. High school or more	90	90	90	90
35. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
36. High school or more	90	90	90	90
37. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
38. High school or more	90	90	90	90
39. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
40. High school or more	90	90	90	90
41. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
42. High school or more	90	90	90	90
43. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
44. High school or more	90	90	90	90
45. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
46. High school or more	90	90	90	90
47. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
48. High school or more	90	90	90	90
49. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
50. High school or more	90	90	90	90
51. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
52. High school or more	90	90	90	90
53. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
54. High school or more	90	90	90	90
55. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
56. High school or more	90	90	90	90
57. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
58. High school or more	90	90	90	90
59. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
60. High school or more	90	90	90	90
61. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
62. High school or more	90	90	90	90
63. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
64. High school or more	90	90	90	90
65. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
66. High school or more	90	90	90	90
67. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
68. High school or more	90	90	90	90
69. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
70. High school or more	90	90	90	90
71. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
72. High school or more	90	90	90	90
73. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
74. High school or more	90	90	90	90
75. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
76. High school or more	90	90	90	90
77. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
78. High school or more	90	90	90	90
79. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
80. High school or more	90	90	90	90
81. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
82. High school or more	90	90	90	90
83. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
84. High school or more	90	90	90	90
85. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
86. High school or more	90	90	90	90
87. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
88. High school or more	90	90	90	90
89. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
90. High school or more	90	90	90	90
91. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
92. High school or more	90	90	90	90
93. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
94. High school or more	90	90	90	90
95. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
96. High school or more	90	90	90	90
97. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
98. High school or more	90	90	90	90
99. Less than high school	10	10	10	10
100. High school or more	90	90	90	90

# STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

Subject	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



## C7. MARITAL STATUS AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, BY SEX, BY CENSUS TRACTS 1950-1990





# STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

TABLE 2.—AGE, MARITAL STATUS, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, BY SEX, BY CENSUS TRACTS, 1940—Cont.

C. 10	Tract 43		Tract 44		Tract 45		Tract 46		Tract 47		Tract 48		Tract 49		Tract 50		Tract 51		Tract 52		Tract 53		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	

QUANTITATIVE ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. GILBERT, C. H. (1954) *ANAL. CHEM.* 26, 1737-1742.

RECEIVED JANUARY 14, 1956; REVISED JANUARY 14, 1956; ACCEPTED JANUARY 14, 1956.

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# STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

AGE, MARITAL STATUS, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, BY SEX, BY CENSUS TRACTS, 1910—Con.

Total 65		Total 64		Total 63		Total 62		Total 61	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

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3rd Edition Year 2000 15th Street

2000  
15th Street  
Newark, N.J.

# STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

AGE, MARITAL STATUS, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, BY SEX, "

TRACTS 1940-1950

Race	Tract 01		Tract 02		Tract 03		Tract 04		Tract 05		Tract 06		Tract 07		Tract 08		Tract 09		Tract 10	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

1940 1950

1940

1950



2. CHARACTERISTICS OF : IF NONWHITE INFORMATION FOR SELECTED CLINICAL TRAC



NEWARK, N.J. (AP) — A federal judge on Monday ordered the city to pay \$1.5 million in damages to a group of African American men who were arrested and held in custody for several days in 1967. The judge said the city had acted with "deliberate indifference" to the rights of the men.

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# STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION FOR SELECTED CENSUS TRACTS 1970-1980

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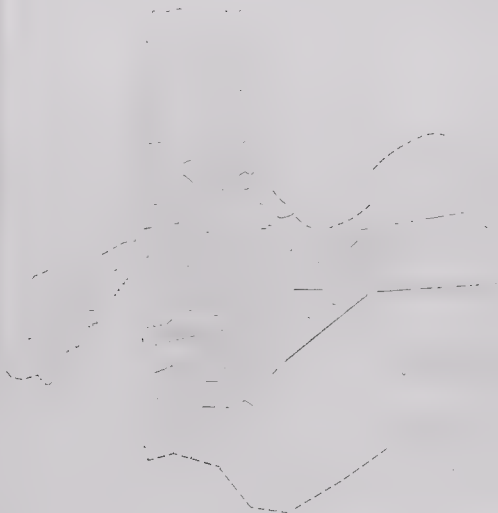
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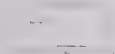
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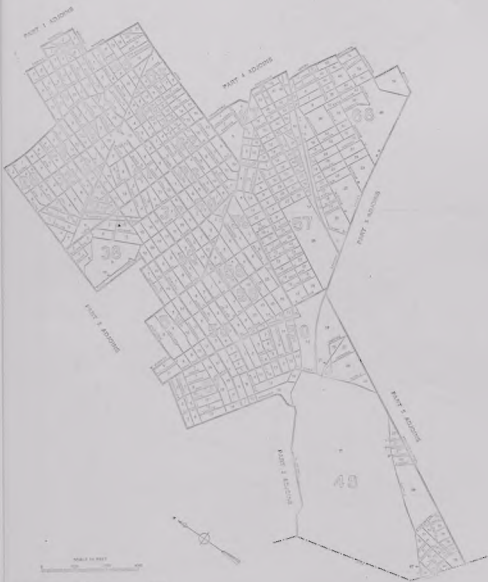






# NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, BY CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCKS: 1920

PART 3 OF 3 PARTS



BLOCK NUMBER  
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NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, BY CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCKS, 1950  
PART 4 OF 5 SHEETS

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BLOCKS 1-100

BLOCKS 1-100

BLOCKS 1-100

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NEWARK BAY

SCALE IN FEET

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

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WATER BODIES  
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TRACT BOUNDARIES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



# NEWARK, NEW JERSEY BY CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCKS 1990

PARTS OF 2 PARTS

PART 2 HOUSES

98



SCALE IN FEET  
0 100 200 300

LEGEND

SUBURBAN HOUSES

TRACT BOUNDARIES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



PART 2 HOUSES



